

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY INFORMATION

Commands

1. The First Military District of Sofia occupies the barracks on Stalin Boulevard which were formerly occupied by 6 Infantry Regiment.

Troops

2. An unidentified tank regiment occupies barracks approximately four kilometers east-northeast of Sofia, on the road which leads to Bucherevo (sic). This is a new establishment and consists of various barracks, sheds, and other buildings. The barracks were constructed in 1942 and were enlarged after World War II. The regiment which occupies these buildings was formerly in the cavalry barracks between Tsarigrad and Ivan Asen Street in Sofia.

Antiaircraft Shelter

3. A tunnel approximately 250 meters long is being excavated between the Dimitrov mausoleum and the new Party headquarters. In case of war, the tunnel will be used as an air-raid shelter by government and Party personalities.

Medical Attendants' School

4. A school for military medical attendants is located on Knyazhevo Street, adjacent to Aleksandrovska Hospital.

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Conscription of Graduates

5. As of 1952, all graduates were required to fulfill the ordinary military term of duty of three years. While in school, students were required to take courses in

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military theory and during the summer vacations to attend military camps and undergo normal military training. At first, only medical, pharmacy, and veterinary science students were required to attend the summer training camps, but students of all faculties now are included.

6. In July 1951, a training camp was set up on the southern side of Vistosha Mountain. Three or four hundred students in their last year of medical, pharmaceutical, or veterinary study attended the camp. All students received the same training with old Austrian Mannlicher rifles, and were housed in tents, with six to eight persons to a tent. The camp commander was an infantry colonel, who was assisted by infantry and medical officers. The training period lasted one month, and the young men received formal military instruction and a special instruction on the application of medicine in military camps. The equipment was given out near the medical attendants' school adjacent to the Aleksandrovska Hospital and the students arrived at (and returned from) the camp by train and on foot.
7. As a result of the abolishing of deferments, there were no summer camps in 1952, such as are described in the preceding paragraphs.

Military Documents

8. The Donaborno Svidetelstvo (draft certificate) is a certificate issued by the military districts for the purpose of calling up young men to fulfill their term of military duty, and are issued only to university students. The certificate is an 8-page booklet which has a dirty-white cardboard cover, and contains the following information:
 - a. Vital statistical data, without photographs;
 - b. Data concerning the medical examination; and
 - c. Annotations of control of the military district, attesting that the bearer is a university student; these annotations are made by the military district after the proper controls have been carried out by the university.
9. The Voenna Samolichna Knizhka is the discharge certificate which supersedes the Ovolnitelno Udestoverenie which was used before World War II. The Uvolnitelen Bilet (certificate of discharge) has also been abolished.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY INFORMATION

The Vulko Chervenkov Machinery Factory

10. the Vulko Chervenkov (formerly Mavrikov) Machinery Factory in Sofia is a small enterprise which was in operation prior to World War II. It was damaged during the war and has not yet been completely repaired. 25X1
11. The factory is located at the beginning of Georgi Dimitrov Boulevard, in the vicinity of the central railroad station. It occupies an area approximately 60 meters square, and is subordinate to the Ministry of Heavy Industry. The director was a colonel in the reserves who was recalled in September 1952 for an unknown period of military duty. Personnel consists of 35-40 workers and one engineer.
12. During the month of August 1952, the factory produced one wine press and three or four molasses machines. The molasses machines, however, were set aside after tests showed that they were not suited to their appointed use.

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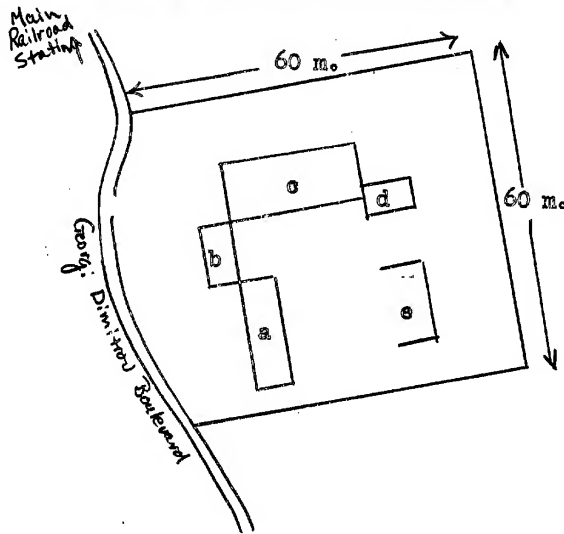
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13. The sketch below shows the following installations:

- a. Cast iron foundry. A stone masonry pavilion about 20 by six meters in size. Has an old furnace about 1.5 meters in diameter and three meters high.
- b. Finished products warehouse. A stone masonry pavilion about six by 12 meters in size.
- c. Machine department. A stone masonry pavilion about 25 by 10 meters in size which has the following machinery: Two Czech "Mass" machines for making nails and screws; two lathes with openings about two meters; two "shaping" machines for threading; one metal press; and one vertical drilling machine.
- d. Designing department. A pavilion about eight by six meters in size.
- e. Shed in which the iron blocks and iron ore are stored.



14. The roofs of the pavilions are the double-slope tile type. The factory area is enclosed by a fence.

The Galenus Pharmaceutical Factory

15. The Galenus Pharmaceutical Factory is an old establishment and is located in the outskirts of Sofia on the road which leads to Ilyantsi, in the vicinity of the military railroad station. To reach the factory, it is possible to take streetcar line No. 6 to the end of the line and transfer to a trolley bus for the remainder of the distance.
16. The factory is subordinate to the State chemical imports enterprise "Khimimport." Its director is Dr. Yordanov, a pharmacist, who is to be replaced because he did not meet production schedules. About 20 pharmacists are employed at the factory, as well as about 200 workers, most of whom are women. Production consists of common medicines such as tonics, syrups, and common injections, and it is planned that the factory will produce other medical preparations, such as aspirin. Aspirin powder is already in production, while tablets and flacons are planned for the future. No medical preparations such as penicillin, streptomycin, etc. are produced.

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17. Medicines produced by the Galenus Factory are sent to the pharmaceutical center which supplies the various pharmacies. Galenus receives work plans from the pharmacy central directorate.

The Granitoid Cement Factory

18. The Granitoid Factory, which is the largest cement factory in Bulgaria, is located in the Poduene quarter of Sofia, which is the east-northeast periphery of the city.

BULGARIAN STUDENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

19. Almost all the Bulgarian university students who were studying in Czechoslovakia have been recalled because the Bulgarian government cannot afford the cost involved.

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